United Nations E/CN.9/2002/5

Distr.: General
2 January 2002

Original: English

Commission on Population and Development
Thirty-fifth session
1-5 April 2002
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population

Programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2001: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report reviews the progress achieved by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in implementing its programme of work in the field of population in 2001. It covers the activities of the Population Division dealing with the analysis of demographic variables at the world level; world population estimates and projections; population policy and socio-economic development, monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information; and technical cooperation in population. In addition, other continuing activities of the Population Division are also described.

* E/CN.9/2002/1.

02-20398 (E) 050302

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Introduction

1. Population activities in the United Nations Secretariat are centred in the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. As described in the Secretary-General's bulletin on the organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (ST/SGB/1997/9), the core functions of the Division are as follows:

(a) Providing accurate and timely data, information and analyses of population trends and policies; identifying new and emerging issues, and initiating studies thereof, in support of the Commission on Population and Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, other intergovernmental bodies and the international community;

(b) Serving as substantive secretariat to the Commission on Population and Development, including the monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;[1]

(c) Promoting coordination among United Nations entities in the field of population;

(d) Preparing the official United Nations population estimates and projections, which serve as the standard figures on population for use throughout the United Nations system;

(e) Taking the lead in the development and maintenance of population information systems and networks;

(f) Providing advisory services to assist Governments in improving their institutional and technical capabilities for the analysis of population data and related information, the formulation of national policies and the implementation and evaluation of programmes;

(g) Preparing reports of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Population and Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(h) Preparing analytical reports, in-depth studies, background papers, briefing notes and talking points on population-related issues before the international community for the Secretary-General and his senior officials;

(i) Maintaining contacts with non-governmental organizations and academic institutions throughout the world; organizing working groups, meetings of experts, and symposiums on population issues; and participating in seminars and professional meetings relating to the mandate of the Population Division.

2. The present report deals with the research and technical cooperation work and information activities carried out by the Population Division during 2001. The work programme for the biennium 2000-2001 was formulated and implemented within the basic framework set forth in the medium-term plan for the period 2000-2005, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development held in 1994, the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly at which the Assembly adopted the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[2] and other relevant international conferences.

3. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to collaborate closely with agencies, funds, programmes and other bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the work programme and in connection with the follow-up activities to the International Conference on Population and Development. Missions to the United Nations, national government offices, United Nations offices, researchers and the public regularly consult the Population Division regarding data and information on population and development issues. A list of publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division in 2001 is contained in the annex.

I. Analysis of demographic variables at world level

A. Fertility and family planning

4. A wall chart on *World Contraceptive Use, 2001* has been completed and will be issued shortly. The chart shows the most recent data available from

surveys on contraceptive prevalence, including prevalence of various methods used. World contraceptive prevalence — the proportion currently using contraception among married women of reproductive age — was 62 per cent in 1997. In the more developed regions, contraceptive prevalence averaged 70 per cent. In the less developed world, it averaged 60 per cent but with wide disparities among its major areas: prevalence ranged from only 25 per cent in Africa to 66 per cent in Asia and 69 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Most users of contraception rely on modern methods. On average, the prevalence of modern methods is almost the same in the more developed and less developed regions: 59 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. In terms of specific method prevalence, female sterilization ranks first in the world (20 per cent of currently married women). The intrauterine device (IUD) is used by 15 per cent of currently married women and the oral pill by 8 per cent.

5. Partnership and reproductive patterns in low-fertility countries represent important emerging issues in fertility. The Population Division is undertaking a review and analysis of the trends in family formation and reproductive behaviour that underlie below-replacement fertility. The analysis shows that in most low-fertility countries, entry into marital union is being increasingly postponed, causing a considerable contraction of the childbearing span. In several Western European, Northern European and Northern American countries, there is a high prevalence of childlessness combined with a high proportion of large families (higher-order births of three or more). By contrast, many countries in Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia have a lower level of childlessness and also a lower level of high-order births.

6. A report on world marriage patterns is in progress. Preliminary results show a steady increase in average age at marriage during the past four decades in all major areas of the world to at least 26 years for men and 22 years for women. The proportion of currently married men aged 20-24 years has fallen below 20 per cent in Europe, Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean, while in Africa and Asia it has fallen to just below 60 per cent. The proportion married among adolescent women (ages 15-19) also continues to decline, particularly in Africa and Asia, although it is still high in those regions — 25 and 15 per cent, respectively; the exception is Latin America and the Caribbean, where the declining trend in proportions married among adolescent women has stalled in the recent past. Marital disruptions and dissolutions have increased at all ages and in all regions, except in Asia, where they have steadily decreased over the past four decades.

7. Despite a rapid transition to low fertility in a majority of developing countries in the world, there still remain a number of countries, the majority in sub-Saharan Africa, where fertility rates exceed 5 births per woman. In order to assess the prospects for lower fertility in those high-fertility countries, the Population Division brought together researchers from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in a workshop on "Prospects for Fertility Decline in High-fertility Countries", held in New York from 9 to 11 July 2001. Papers presented at the workshop as well as a report on the workshop have been issued as a working paper (ESA/P/WP.167). The workshop concluded that fertility rates in most high-fertility countries were slowly declining. The low status of women, especially their lagging educational attainment, was cited as the main obstacle to fertility decline. Also considered impediments to fertility decline were the continuing high family size preferences and the lack of accessibility and affordability of contraceptives. It was also emphasized that the observed fertility decline in some countries was driven by crisis (either economic conditions or civil strife) rather than by developments in social and economic conditions, raising questions of the sustainability of their fertility transition.

8. From 11 to 14 March 2002, the Population Division organized the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Completing the Fertility Transition. The meeting considered the prospects for fertility decline in "intermediate fertility level countries", that is to say, those countries whose total fertility rate is currently above replacement level and below 5 children per woman. This meeting paralleled the ones held by the Population Division on future prospects for below replacement fertility countries (1997) and on high-fertility countries (2002, see above). Among the primary questions considered by the participants were the following: Will less developed countries follow the patterns experienced by the more developed countries, that is to say, attain fertility levels below replacement, or will fertility levels in these countries stagnate at some intermediate level well above replacement? Is

fertility more likely to fall below replacement level in some countries than in others? What are the factors or lead indicators that might be especially relevant and useful for formulating plausible assumptions on future fertility? The participants also considered the reasonableness and soundness of the assumptions on future fertility used to produce the United Nations population estimates and projections, particularly for the intermediate-fertility countries. The papers and summary report of the Meeting will be published in the *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*. Since the *Bulletin* is published in English, French and Spanish, the findings will be more easily accessible to the worldwide community. The *Bulletin* is widely distributed among Governments, non-governmental organizations and international organizations and among other national policy makers, and influential opinion leaders.

9. The Population Division undertook a review of the research literature on the impact on fertility of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic. The various mechanisms through which HIV/AIDS might affect fertility can be classified as biological or behavioural. Studies among HIV-positive women show that their overall fertility is lower by 25-40 per cent which translates into a fertility decline of about 10 per cent for the population as a whole in a country where HIV prevalence is 25 per cent. Where HIV prevalence is 10 per cent, a 0.4 per cent fertility decline can be expected. A large part of this fertility-depressing effect is thought to be biological. Various hypotheses exist in the literature on the behavioural mechanisms, although no firm conclusions can be drawn. Lack of appropriate research studies that focus on behavioural mechanisms is one reason for this. However, the review also points out that existing data, from Demographic and Health Surveys, for example, have not been fully exploited for the study of the impact of HIV/AIDS on fertility.

B. Mortality

10. The manual on the estimation of adult mortality was finalized. The manual presents methodologies and approaches for estimating adult mortality in contexts where reliable civil registration is not available. The manual discusses and presents applications of census survival methods, methods utilizing intercensal deaths, and methods based on information on the survivorship of parents and siblings. The manual will be published in the year 2002.

11. Work has continued on the updating of the database on infant and child mortality, and the updated database became available at the end of 2001. The database incorporates available data on under-five mortality in developing countries as of 1 November 2001. For each country, information is presented on sources of data, estimates for both sexes combined, estimates specific to males and females, a graphical illustration of trends and, where applicable, the output from the application of indirect methods. The data include child mortality estimates derived directly from censuses and surveys, and estimates prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as those estimated and projected by the Population Division for the periods 1995-2000 and 2000-2005. The data and the accompanying documentation are currently available on diskettes.

C. International migration

12. The Population Division prepared the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session entitled "International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues" (A/56/167). The report summarizes the views of Governments regarding the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development. It also describes recent activities carried out by relevant organizations at the regional and international levels, taking account of the lessons on migration management and policies that they have learned through their activities.

13. The database on "International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition, 1980-2000" was finalized and made available on a set of three diskettes. The description of the diskettes was published as document ESA/P/WP.166. The database includes immigration and emigration data since 1980, as recorded by 45 countries, by country of origin and by country of destination, for the countries of Eastern Europe, the successor States of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the successor States of the former Yugoslavia, and Albania.

14. Work is well advanced on the preparation of a report on international migration from countries with economies in transition. This report will be based on the analysis of information from the database as well as from other sources. It is expected that the report will be published in 2002.

15. The database on "Flows in International Migration from South to North" was updated at the end of 2001. The database contains time-series data on the flows of international migrants as recorded by eight developed countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America). The efforts have been made to cover the period from 1960 to the most recent date for which the data are available.

16. The Population Division finalized the report entitled *Levels and Trends of International Migration in Asia*. The report assesses the development of population mobility in the Asian region, focusing primarily on changes that have occurred since the 1970s. It describes flows of people towards the oil-producing countries of Western Asia and those in the newly industrialized and industrializing economies of Eastern and South-eastern Asia. The study also reviews the histories of major refugee populations in Asia. Efforts have been made to compile data from various available sources to document generally shared views that often lack firm statistical evidence.

17. The Population Division finalized its report entitled *Replacement Migration: Is It a Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?*,[3] which had been originally issued as a draft report in March 2000. The final report incorporates revisions and additions to reflect comments received on the draft report. It contains one additional migration scenario, and takes into account the role of labour-force participation. The report examines in detail the case of eight low-fertility countries (France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States) and two regions (Europe and the European Union). In each case, alternative scenarios for the period 1995-2000 are considered, highlighting the impact that various levels of immigration would have on population size and population ageing.

D. Population ageing

18. The Population Division published the draft report entitled "United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Policy Responses to Population Ageing and Population Decline" (ESA/P/WP.168), on the meeting that had taken place from 16 to 18 October 2000, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Expert Group Meeting was a follow-up to the draft report entitled "Replacement Migration: Is it a Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?", issued in March 2000. The Expert Group Meeting focused on the eight countries considered in that report. The policy responses considered were of two types: those addressing the determinants of expected population ageing and decline (by, for example, affecting migration, raising fertility etc.), and those concerning the consequences of the demographic change (by, for example, increasing the age of retirement, altering pension systems etc.). In addition, the experts identified priorities for future research in order to enhance informed policy and programme planning.

E. Internal migration

19. Work was completed on gathering data on internal migration in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Northern America. The data bank includes, for 51 countries and areas, information on last-five-years migration and on lifetime migration, as available in each census.

20. The report entitled "The Components of Urban Growth in Developing Countries" was published as document ESA/P/WP.169. The report presents — for 55 countries, and for each of the following decades: the 1960s, the 1970s and the 1980s — estimates of the components of urban growth (natural growth, and migration-reclassification). The report also compares the country findings in order to help understand the processes related to changing patterns of urban growth in developing countries. The main finding is that the major component of urban growth in most countries is not migration, but natural increase of the urban population.

II. World population projections

A. World population estimates and projections: the *2000 Revision*

21. The results of the *2000 Revision* of population estimates and projections to 2050 were published in two volumes. Volume I, entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Comprehensive Tables*,[4] was issued in July 2001 and volume II, entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population*,[5] was issued in August 2001. The data resulting from the *2000 Revision* have also been issued in digital form using a variety of media. Two sets of data have been packaged for distribution in CD-ROM. The first, entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Disk 1: Standard Set*, contains the information published in volumes I and II. The second entitled, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Disk 2: Extensive Set*, contains not only the information published in volumes I and II but also data on mortality by age group, fertility by age group of mother, the results of new projection scenarios and, for the countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the results of projections made assuming that HIV does not exist. In addition, the database containing the data published in volumes I and II has been made accessible via the Population Division's web site. As a consequence, the data produced by the biennial Revisions of the population estimates and projections are now accessible to a very wide audience and the use of the data has expanded greatly.

22. As reported in 2001, the *2000 Revision* incorporates explicitly the impact of HIV/AIDS for 45 countries and uses a revised methodology to project the impact of the epidemic. Seven different projection variants are included in the *2000 Revision*, four of which vary exclusively with respect to the path that fertility is assumed to follow in the future. In the medium variant, fertility is assumed to reach replacement level by 2050 for the majority of countries estimated to have above-replacement fertility in 1995-2000, whereas for those countries that are already near or below replacement level, fertility is assumed to remain below replacement level until 2050. In addition, for countries that are estimated to have very high fertility in 1995-2000, fertility is assumed to decline at a pace of about one child per decade so that some of them do not reach replacement level by 2050. In the high variant, fertility is assumed to remain largely between 0.4 or 0.5 children above the fertility levels assumed in the medium variant; and in the low variant, fertility is assumed to remain 0.4 to 0.5 children below the fertility assumed in the medium variant. A constant-fertility variant, where fertility is kept constant at the level estimated for 1995-2000, is calculated for comparison purposes. Similarly, a zero-migration scenario, which incorporates the same fertility and mortality assumptions as the medium variant but whose international migration is set at zero as of 2000, is also available for comparison purposes. In addition, a constant-mortality scenario, where mortality remains constant during 2000-2050 at the level attained in 1995-2000, and an instant-replacement scenario where, starting in 2000, fertility levels are set at true replacement level for each country, have also been produced.

23. The *Analytical Report* which completes the series of publications related to the *2000 Revision* was completed and is in the process of being published under the title *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*, volume III. As reported in 2001, the *Analytical Report* contains, in addition to a full analysis of the dynamics of fertility, mortality and international migration according to the results of the *2000 Revision*, a detailed description of the projection methodology used, of the assumptions underlying each of the three projection variants and four scenarios produced, and of the data available for each country.

B. Urban, rural and city population estimates and projections

24. The *2001 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects* has been completed and the results have been issued in draft form. For the first time, the results of the urban and rural part of the projections have been made available to a wide audience by making them part of the database accessible from the Population Division's web site. The data on cities are not yet available on the web site. As part of the *2001 Revision*, a database on city populations is being developed and has been used to process the output of the projections for publication. It is expected that availability of such a database will allow a more widespread dissemination of the urban and city projections, as well as the further analysis of the information available.

III. Population policy and socio-economic development

A. Population policies

25. The three-volume monograph set on *Abortion Policies: A Global Review* was completed and published during 2001 and 2002 (ST/ESA/SER.A/187; ST/ESA/SER.A/191; ST/ESA/SER.A/196). The three volumes present a country-by-country examination of national policies concerning induced abortion and the context within which abortion takes place. Comparable information is presented for all States Members and non-member States of the United Nations. The countries are arranged in alphabetical order: volume I covers Afghanistan to France;[6] volume II covers Gabon to Norway;[7] and volume III covers Oman to Zimbabwe.[8] The monographs provide objective information about the nature of national laws and policies relating to abortion. They consist of analyses of abortion law and policy in all countries, both developed and developing. Included in this analysis is information on the social and political context of these developments, the ways in which these laws and policies have been formulated, and how they have evolved over time. For each country, there is a fact sheet containing information on the grounds on which abortions are performed, additional requirements, and key indicators on reproductive health, including, where possible, data on the incidence of abortion. The results of these monographs are also being made available on the Population Division web site.

26. Also during 2001, *Results of the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development* (ST/ESA/SER.R/155) was published.[9] The *Eighth United Nations Inquiry* is part of the effort of the Population Division to ensure a proper monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The Inquiry provides a statistical summary of the responses of Governments concerning their views and policies with respect to population growth, size and structure; health and mortality; fertility, reproductive health and the family; population distribution and internal migration; and international migration.

27. *National Population Policies, 2001* was completed in 2002. It provides a summary overview of population policies and dynamics for each of the States Members and non-member States of the United Nations for around 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2001. An introductory chapter provides a global overview of Governments' views and policies and how they have changed from 1976 to the present. Two-page data sheets are presented for each country. The first page shows the evolution of government views and policies in the areas of population growth, fertility and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and international migration. The second page provides corresponding demographic and socio-economic indicators. The major sources for this publication were official governmental responses to the *Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments* (see above) along with information from a variety of other sources, such as official documents and statements. The information contained in *National Population Policies, 2001* is also being made available on a CD-ROM which allows users to not only access and print data sheets (e-book format) but, most importantly, carry out statistical analysis of the data for more in-depth country-specific or multi-country studies of population policies.

B. Population and development

28. A wall chart, *Population, Environment and Development, 2001*,[10] was issued in April 2001. The chart presents statistical data on countries' population size and growth, economic development and selected areas of environmental concern, including the supply of freshwater, deforestation, food and agriculture and greenhouse gas emissions.

29. The database on *Population, Resources, Environment and Development (PRED Bank, version 3)*, has been released on CD-ROM. The new version has global coverage; the selection of variables has been revised; and a new user interface has been developed for data retrieval, export and printing. The *PRED Bank* includes selected indicators from the *2000 Revision* of the population estimates and projections and other Population Division data, as well as economic, social and environmental indicators from other United Nations offices and international organizations. The database is available to researchers and the general public and is being distributed to institutions in developing countries offering training in population and development issues.

30. The edited proceedings of the technical meeting held in 2000 on *Population Ageing and Living*

Arrangements of Older Persons have been published as a special issue of the *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*. The meeting brought together experts from different world regions to consider the most pressing issues concerning population ageing and the living arrangements of older persons, historical and cultural contexts, the social process through which living arrangements of older persons influences the demand for formal and informal support, and how Governments respond to those needs. Further work is currently under way regarding patterns, trends, and social and economic correlates of living arrangements of older persons worldwide.

31. Also in the area of ageing, a new publication entitled *World Population Ageing, 1950-2050* provides an overview of the world ageing process and detailed indicators of population ageing for the world, regions and countries. The publication is intended to provide a solid demographic foundation for the debates and follow-up activities of the Second World Assembly on Ageing. The report discusses the demographic determinants of population ageing, the magnitude and speed of population ageing, the changing balance between various age groups, the demographic profile of the older population, including differences by gender, and some of the socio-economic characteristics of the older population. A new wall chart, *World Population Ageing, 2002*, further highlights the main trends in population ageing. These publications show that the ageing of populations that is currently under way is a pervasive, unprecedented and enduring process with profound social and economic implications. At the dawn of the twenty-first century, there were approximately 600 million persons aged 60 years or over in the world, the number having tripled over the preceding 50 years. By mid-century, the number will triple again, to nearly 2 billion older persons. Marked differences exist between regions in the numbers and proportions of older persons. In the more developed regions, almost one fifth of the population was aged 60 years or over in the year 2000; by 2050, this proportion is expected to reach one third. In the less developed regions, only 8 per cent of the population is currently over age 60; however, by 2050, older persons will make up nearly 20 per cent of the population. As the pace of population ageing is much faster in developing countries than in developed countries, developing countries will have less time to adjust to the consequences of population ageing. Moreover, population ageing in developing countries is taking place at much lower levels of socio-economic development than was the case in developed countries.

IV. Monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

32. During 2001, the Population Division prepared the latest edition of its annual report, "World Population Monitoring" (ST/ESA/P/WP.171). The topic of the report is "Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)", as decided by the Commission on Population and Development in its decision 2000/1. This is the second report reviewing reproductive rights and reproductive health. The theme selected for 1996, "Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including population information, education and communication" was the topic of the first annual report.[11]

33. The report provides recent information on selected aspects of reproductive rights and reproductive health and covers topics such as entry into reproductive life; reproductive behaviour; family planning; abortion; maternal mortality and morbidity; sexually transmitted infections; HIV/AIDS; and policy issues related to reproductive rights and reproductive health. The report also contains a set of annex tables providing data specific to reproductive rights and reproductive health.

B. Population web sites

1. Population Division web site (http://www.un.org/esa/population)

34. During 2001, the Population Division continued to update and expand its web site within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The interface for the population area is similar to that of the web sites of other areas of responsibility of the Department, making it easier for users to keep up to date on the range of activities in economic and social affairs. The home page of the site provides an overview of activities and organizations in the United Nations

system that are active in the population and development area. This page provides a link to the Population Division web site (http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm) as well as to the sites of other United Nations entities active in the population field.

35. The Population Division web site, among other things, provides information about new Population Division research publications. All or selected parts of a publication appear as well as highlights, key findings, proceedings of meetings and wall charts. Examples of items on the new Population Division web site are the announcement of background papers prepared by the Population Division, and papers prepared by the experts for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Policy Responses to Population Ageing and Population Decline, held in New York, 16-18 October 2000, and *World Marriage Patterns, 2000*[12] (wall chart). The web site also includes documents of the Commission on Population and Development.

2. Population information network (http://www.popin.org)

36. During 2001, the Population Information Network (POPIN) web site continued to provide users with a continuous source of population information and, in particular, links to population information from within the United Nations system. During this period, POPIN was successfully migrated from external servers to the United Nations server, providing the Population Division with easier and more efficient access to the POPIN web site for maintenance and updating.

37. A considerable amount of resources was allotted during the past year to improving the POPIN web site so as to make it easier for users to navigate and access the wealth of population information available within the United Nations system. The POPIN web site was redesigned to have a cleaner, simpler and more logical navigation structure. A search engine was also implemented to aid the user in finding relevant links and files within the POPIN system. The new POPIN web site went public in January 2002.

V. Technical cooperation

38. The Population Division continued to focus its technical cooperation programme on activities to strengthen population research and teaching institutions in developing countries. Major strategic objectives of these activities are: (a) to build capacity in developing countries for effective use of the Internet for population research and training and to encourage proper institutionalization of new technologies of information and communication in population centres; (b) to promote cooperation among population institutions in the South and enhance the visibility of their work; and (c) to ensure that, whenever appropriate, the results of the analytical and normative activities of the Population Division are relayed to stakeholders in developing countries.

39. The Population Division has initiated and continues to support and develop three networks of population research and training institutions, each of them having a web site and an electronic discussion group. Demoneta (http://demoneta.multimania.com) was created around six francophone institutions in Western Africa and has also benefited from support from various French and Canadian institutions. Another network, DemoNetAsia (http://demonetasia.multimania.com) was founded by eight population institutions in Asia. Particular effort was undertaken in 2001 to develop the DemoNetAsia web site into a comprehensive and up-to-date portal to online resources for population research. Initially conceived as a tool for the scholars of the DemoNetAsia institutions, this web site is very widely consulted by visitors from Europe and North America and thus contributes to enhancing the visibility of the DemoNetAsia institutions. A third network, Redeluso (http://redeluso.multimania.com), caters to population specialists in the Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America, Europe and Africa. A comprehensive assessment of the needs and opportunities for technical assistance from the Population Division in the lusophone countries of Africa started in 2001 with missions to Angola and Sao Tome and Principe. A workshop on the use of the Internet in the context of Redeluso is being planned for 2002, and will mark the formal launching of the network.

40. A mission was undertaken to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to examine the scope and modalities of technical cooperation activities that the Population Division could undertake to assist in the reconstruction of the Department of Demography of the University of Kinshasa.

41. The Population Division has continued to implement its Outreach Programme, which seeks to

associate promising population students and young researchers from developing countries to some of its analytical activities. In 2001, five young francophone scholars from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Togo participated in a special training programme designed for them around the workshop on the prospects for fertility decline in high-fertility countries.

Notes

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, annex.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.19.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.9.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.10.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.18.

[8] United Nations publication, forthcoming.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.2.

[10] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.5.

[11] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XIII.5.

[12] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XIII.7.

Annex

Publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division, 2001

Expert group meetings

Workshop on Prospects for Fertility Decline in High-fertility Countries, 9-11 July 2001, New York.

The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Completing the Fertility Transition, 11-14 March 2002, New York.

Research studies

Abortion Policies: A Global Review. Vol. I: Afghanistan to France. ST/ESA/SER.A/187. Sales No. E.01.XIII.10.

Abortion Policies: A Global Review. Vol. II: Gabon to Norway. ST/ESA/SER.A/191. Sales No. E.01.XIII.18.

The Components of Urban Growth in Developing Countries. ESA/WP/P/169.

International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition, 1980-2000. Diskette documentation. ESA/P/WP.166.

Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1998. ST/ESA/SER.A/190. Sales No. E.01.XIII.4.

Workshop on Prospects for Fertility Decline in High-fertility Countries. Report and papers. ESA/P/WP.167.

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